



Minister of Energy Gillespie: "To prepare and lead the public to change, and to warn them of the struggle that lies ahead — the struggle of growth and waste."

Gillespie: energy taken for granted

by Katherine Gutkind
"Canadian standard of living and economic growth depends not only on capital, but on energy, the fundamental currency of civilization," declared Alastair Gillespie, Canadian federal Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources, at McGill last Friday.

"Yet, like the air we breathe energy is being taken for granted."

Along with a rise in the standard of living and economic growth has come an increasing dependence upon more and more energy. "We've been doubling our energy consumption every ten-twelve years," Gillespie said. He warned that sooner or later, these high standards will merge and explode.

"We are presently throwing fast balls, when we should be throwing low, slow curves, hoping they will find the plate," Gillespie said.

The years 1973 and 1974 saw Canada self-sufficient in energy. We exported more oil than we imported, Gillespie said. However, in 1975, Canada became a net importer of oil, he added.

Canada's oil resources are running low, although it has cut exports to the United States, Gillespie said. He suggested Canada look toward the Arctic. Yet, in the North the cost of sinking a hole would cost about \$30 million, he said.

"The era of cheap energy has been brought to an end", Gillespie commented. In the tar sands of Alberta, the capital required to produce a barrel of

oil may cost a minimum of \$4,000-\$8,000. In the Persian Gulf, this can be compared to a low cost of \$100-\$300, Gillespie said.

"Canada and other nations are becoming increasingly dependent upon the oil resources in the Middle East," Gillespie said. He warned that dependence on the Middle East involves "a great risk of interruption of supply".

The object for Canada, Gillespie feels, should be to minimize the risks and to maximize the opportunities. He stressed that Canada should take to conserving and effectively using our energy resources. "Approaches like this could bring a cut of half of the rate of consumption of energy," Gillespie said.

Population growth will have to slow down, he added. With a larger population, "we will need more producing food, which means more energy and more oil and natural gas." We must have a co-operative effort between industry and government, Gillespie feels.

A family of four wastes one ton of energy per year. "If we were to recycle this garbage, we would provide an energy equivalent of 80 lbs. of fuel for this same family," Gillespie said.

"A few communities such as Montreal and Quebec have turned to recycling wastes, and I hope more will follow."

Gillespie feels that to control our energy ways, we will simply have to change our ways, although it will affect our lives.

continued on page 2

TAs to strike Wednesday; key issues still unsolved

by Justin Loughry

Acting on mandates from departmental teaching assistants' associations, the Coordinating Committee of the McGill Teaching Assistants Association (MTAA) last Friday voted to strike as of February 4.

The strategy adopted at Friday's meeting involves a rotating walkout, meaning that TAs in different departments will strike on alternating days.

Frustration within the ranks of the MTAA has grown since Dean of Arts Vogel's announcement last week of an across-the-board pay hike to \$3,750. The announced salary contingencies fell short of MTAA demands; moreover it left unsettled a number of issues of concern to TAs.

Principal among the outstanding issues are cost-of-living (COLA) indexing of TA salaries (presently denied to teaching assistants) job security, and additional remuneration of TA lecturers in departments such as French as a Second Language.

A committee from the MTAA met with Dean Vogel on January 19 to discuss salarial issues and other demands. Unsatisfied with the Dean's

positions as expressed in the January 19 meeting, the MTAA Coordinating Council reacted with counter-proposals which were forwarded to the Dean in a letter of January 22. As of last Friday afternoon, the MTAA had received no reply from Vogel's office. Although the Dean proposed last Monday to meet the following morning with the MTAA before the release of his memorandum, all parties could not be contacted in time.

In a collective statement from the MTAA Coordinating Council, the TAs scored Vogel's failure to respond to their January 22 letter: "The MTAA's negotiating committee is still waiting for an answer to its January 22 letter to Dean Vogel in which offers were sought on seven items."

In his memorandum of last week announcing the pay hike, Dean Vogel expressed support for resolutions passed recently by Senate regarding teaching assistants, among which was the recommendation that "the salaries of Teaching Assistants (be) indexed or augmented, so as to increase as the cost of living (COLA) increases, in a manner comparable to the

salaries of full-time staff." But despite his support, the Dean has maintained that he has no mandate to negotiate binding agreements on such an issue, nor on other matters of concern to TAs such as job security.

Vogel has also expressed his desire to rectify "individual injustices," such as the salaries of TA lecturers, by working through departmental chairmen. Yet already, in one notable instance, TA lecturers in French as a Second Language have demanded that their grievances be settled through the MTAA.

A principal concern of the Administration has been the maintenance of departmental prerogative in policy toward TAs, although the Dean's announcement last week generally equalized TA salaries throughout the Faculty of Arts. But Administration officials want departments to have flexibility with such decisions, as recruitment and dismissal of TAs.

The MTAA hopes that the walkout beginning Wednesday will prompt Dean of Arts Vogel or other appropriate administration officials to make serious reply to unsettled demands.

Toronto TAs deadlocked; union still not recognized

by Sasha Cunningham and Audrey Stone
Special to the Daily

Two weeks of negotiations between the University of Toronto (U of T) and its Graduate Assistants Association (GAA) ended last Friday with no settlement.

The GAA, established two years ago, is the only certified TA union at U of T, but according to Jay Drydyk, president of the GAA, "the University still seems to be debating the existence of the union."

Included in the union's demands are maximum class size, check-off, job security, limited hours of work and the bargaining unit. Presently the class size varies — the TAs are demanding a maximum of 25 students per class. "The University doesn't believe we should have a clause in our contract regulating class size. They can't afford to limit the size of classes due to financial cutbacks," says Drydyk.

The University favours voluntary check-off which would make payment of union dues the personal responsibility of each TA. Check-off is the system whereby the one-dollar union fee is automatically deducted at source, and is considered necessary to the

union's survival. No form of check-off was agreed upon at Friday's meeting.

Presently, there is no form of job security for TAs. According to Peter Galluf, a fieldworker for the Graduate Students' Union (GSU), "If you are hired once there is no guarantee of being rehired in the fall." The University has refused union demands to maintain the number of jobs at 1973-74 levels and to establish seniority privileges.

The union also wants an agreeable definition of the number of hours they are expected to work per week, since the present agreement makes no provision for more than ten hours. According to the University, there is no method of reconciling the imbalance. In addition, the university does not want to include part-time lecturers in the bargaining unit, while the union claims they are legitimate members and have a right to bargain. Drydyk commented, "The University wants to trim certain people out of the unit."

WOMEN'S UNION

Don't forget the meeting today at 3 pm to decide the fate of the Women's Union. If you can't come but are interested, come upstairs to register your concern or call 392-8920.

With the ending of negotiations, the GAA is forced to choose a course of action. Although they are in a position to legally strike, the TAs have opted for two weeks of discussions within their departments. During this week they will discuss the existence of the union and jobs, and the protection of undergraduate education, and the implications of the University offer.

On February 9, a mass membership meeting of the GAA will be held to decide whether to proceed with ratification or to take action by striking. "Legally we are in a position to strike, but everyone asks me 'we aren't going to have to strike, are we?'" said Drydyk.

Drydyk attributes "all the commotion to the climate of provincial axe-grinding in Ontario and to the support the University has given to government cutbacks. We are fighting for our association as a union and our jobs and we're fighting to protect a very important part of undergraduate education."

The
C.F. Harrington Issue:
see inside

today

McGill for Farmworkers:

Important meeting today at 6 pm., Union office rm. B41. All welcome, VIVA LA CAUSA!

Attention Drama students:

The English Literature Association is holding an important meeting in Arts B-20, the E.L.A. office, to discuss the structure of the Drama Programme. All interested students are urged to attend. For further information call 392-4483.

Medieval Drama Society:

Auditions are being held today in the Union, Rm. 123 from 3-5 pm for a comedy, *Johan, Johan*. Further info 392-4483.

Sigma Chi Fraternity:

Meet our mascot, Hector, and find out who goosed the moose. 25 cent lunch, 1 pm, 3581 University St., 849-5965.

Women's Union:

Don't forget meeting at 3 pm to decide fate of Women's Union. If you can't come but are interested, come upstairs to register your concern or call 392-8920.

Greek Club:

Important general assembly to discuss general elections. Room 327, Union, 5:30 pm. **Political Science, Linguistics, Philosophy Students' Union:** Professor Noam Chomsky (Ferrari P. Ward Professor — Linguistics, MIT) will give a

public lecture on "The Crisis in the Middle East", L-132 at 3:30 pm.

what's what

ENGINEERING BLOOD DRIVE

Come with a friend to the blood drive held at the McConnell Eng. Bldg. Wednesday from 10 am to 6 pm or Thursday from 9 am to 9 pm. **SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS:** sport celebrities, playboy bunnies, door prizes and refreshments. Save a life: GIVE BLOOD.

NOH FLICK

Event: Presentation of a Noh film, *ZEAMI*, Martin Theatre, McIntyre Medical Sciences Building, 3655 Drummond, Tuesday, February 3, 6, 7:30, 9 pm (English - 1 Hr.). Sponsored by East-West Cultural Exchange Center. Info: 937-0468.

COMMUNITY MCGILL

We humbly beseech students doing volunteer work through Community McGill to either call or visit our office. We're interested in knowing where you're working and any problems that you have regarding this. Our new office hours are:

Mon. 1-3, Tues. 10-3, Wed. 10-12, 1-3, Thurs. 10-3. Union 411 or 392-8953.

WOMEN'S BADMINTON

Women's Badminton Club meets Monday 3-5 pm, Wednesdays 3-4:30 pm and Thursdays 3-4 pm at Currie Gym. Come out and have fun!

KIDS' FILMS

I would like to inform you of the spring schedule for the McGill Graduates' Society "Kids' Morning Out."

The following is an up-date from the fall schedule and is the reference for the purpose of public announcements.

Feb. 7 - Darby O'Gill and the Little People, Feb. 21 - Selection of Favourite Cartoons (Cartoon Parade), Mar. 6 - Seventh Voyage of Sinbad, Mar. 20 - "Special Film Presentation", Apr. 3 - Wonderful World of the Brothers Grimm. All shows are on Saturday at 11:00 am and 1:30 pm, McGill University, Leacock Building, Room 132. Admission is .50 per person—tickets at the door only.

WOMEN'S UNION

Don't forget the meeting today at 3 pm to decide the fate of the Women's Union. If you can't come but are interested, come upstairs to register your concern or call 392-8920.

WRITERS' WORKSHOP

First meeting of 1976, Tuesday, Feb. 3 in Arts 350, 1 pm.

MUSAC

Thurs., Feb. 5, we are having the film "Silent Warrior" plus one other. Starts at 6:30 in rms 305-306 of Currie Gym. Also, discussion of some plans for the rest of the semester until we regain pool time. All who can, please attend and give suggestions. Entry FREE for films. For info, contact Alasdair at 288-9595 or leave a message in the Intramural Office, and we'll contact you.

SHOTOKAN KARATE CLUB

Class times are Mon. 5 pm, beginners; 6 pm, advanced; Wed. 4 pm, beginners; 5 pm, all belts; 6 pm, advanced; Sat. 10 am, beginners; 11 am, all belts; 12, advanced. Classes are held in the karate room of the Currie Gym. Current members are advised to bring membership fee. For more info call Greg 687-1922 or Murray 681-7565.

ISRAELI FOLK DANCE EVENINGS

Every Monday night in the Union Ballroom, 8:00-9:30 pm. Students 75c, non-students \$1.00. For info call McGill Hillel 845-9171.

HILLEL TRAVELS TO QUEBEC CITY FOR CARNIVAL

Sunday, February 8. The Voyageur bus leaves the Van Horne Shopping Center at 7:45 am. In Quebec City, you will have the whole day free to see and join whatever interests you. The bus will leave Quebec

Hey, Jeff K., ya some kinda hippie weirdo freak or sumpin? Tell me da Spanish fuh cheese-cake or I'll redeckarate yuh mush. Ya got me? By da way, have a happy boitday, ya louse, and don' lemme catch ya hangin rahhn heuh no maw cause I don' like ya commie pinko Joisey college kids.

City at 9:00 pm.

Don't put it off. All payments are to be made in advance at Hillel, 3460 Stanley Street. No money will be accepted without payment. Due to a limited number of seats...FIRST COME, FIRST SERVED. \$.75 a person. For info: call Robert or Susie at 845-9171.

CANADIAN JEWISH CONGRESS HOLOCAUST COMMEMORATION COMMITTEE

Prof. Lucy S. Dawidowicz: "Confronting the Holocaust" Wed. Feb. 4, 1976-8:00 pm Redpath Hall. Co-sponsors: Canadian Friends of Yeshiva University, N.Y. The Department of History, McGill University. Admission free.

YOUNG ALUMNI PRESENTS "ON ALLERGIES"

Tuesday, February 3rd, 8:00 pm, Leacock Room 820.

New drugs for allergic asthma treatment, insect sting allergy, allergic reaction to food additives, and the allergic child, will be some of the topics discussed by this panel: Dr. A. Eisen, Director of the Immunology and Allergy Department, Montreal Children's Hospital, Dr. S. Freedman, Director of the Division of Clinical Immunology and Allergy; Senior Investigator, Research Institute, Montreal General Hospital Dr. H. Tanenbaum, Director of Rheumatology and Clinical Immunology; Assistant Physician,

Department of Medicine, Montreal General Hospital. All Welcome, no charge. Information - Mary Payson, 392-4816.

The Daily welcomes letters from its readership but we must insist absolutely that they be typed, triple spaced and that they should include a phone number. Bring them to the box in the Daily office in the basement of the union.

All submissions to the Today column which appears every day, and the What's What column which appears every Monday, must be typed triple spaced, on a full-sized sheet of paper. This, from now on, is one of life's few absolutes.

Gillespie

continued from page 1

The most important task is "to prepare and lead the public to change, and to warn them of the struggle that lies ahead — the struggle of growth and waste."

Leo Yaffe, McGill's VP (Administration) questioned Gillespie's desire to reduce car sales. Yaffe contended that preventing people from buying Rolls Royces through taxing and mileage-efficiency standards does not stop the manufacturers from producing the car. Gillespie felt that the answer is "to educate the Canadian people to discriminate against which automobile to buy."

Queen's University at Kingston

Master of Business Administration

Representatives from the Queen's School of Business will be on campus Feb. 4th to provide information about the MBA program.

STUDENT PLACEMENT OFFICE
762 SHERBROOKE ST. WEST

1:00-4:00 pm., February 4, 1976

GRADUATING STUDENTS in ALL FACULTIES are invited to drop in any time. If you are unable to attend, write to the Queen's School of Business for further information.



CANADIAN JEWISH CONGRESS
HOLOCAUST COMMEMORATION COMMITTEE

presents

PROF. LUCY S. DAWIDOWICZ

TOPIC: "Confronting the Holocaust"

TIME: Wed. Feb. 4, 1976—8:00 pm.

PLACE: Redpath Hall, McGill University

Prof. Dawidowicz is an internationally recognized scholar on the Holocaust, and is author of "The War Against the Jews 1933-1945" and "A Holocaust Reader", and is Professor of Social History, Yeshiva University, N.Y.

Co-sponsors:

Canadian Friends of Yeshiva University, N.Y.
The Department of History, McGill University

ADMISSION FREE

Send a different

Valentine

this year!

Place your CUPID CLASSIFIED
ad in the McGill Daily!

\$1.00 for 10 words or less;
15 cents each additional word.

(Special rates apply
for this occasion
only)

An interview with McGill's new Chancellor

The Chancellor of McGill University is a man with fancy trappings and little to do. He is, to quote the University Statutes, "presiding officer of Convocation and of joint sessions of the Board of Governors and the Senate... The Chancellor shall preside over meetings of the Senate Honorary Degrees Committee." To perform these extreme functions the Board of Governors has elected Conrad F. Harrington, great-grandson of Sir William Dawson, Chairman of the Board of Royal Trust, and Director of seven other companies.

In this interview and the articles on the following page, the McGill community can glimpse one side of our prime public relations figure, and the sort of public he relates to.

by Larry Black

Daily: You have just been appointed Chancellor of the University after serving on the Board of Governors since 1971. Do you have any plans, or do you think it makes a difference who is Chancellor?

Harrington: Well, the Chancellor doesn't really run the University, first of all. The future of the University is mapped out and set on a steady course, the intent of course being maintaining the traditional excellence in education McGill has come to be known for. As for any personal plans, no, I don't have any in particular.

Daily: On the question of "excellence in education", it might be interesting to talk about the exceedingly high rate of unemployment level of college graduates — some people have said universities are sending people into the job market with inadequate skills, that this kind of learning has failed to provide students with "real life" skills. The University, is after all, only a small part of society and should reflect its needs. Firstly, shouldn't schools then change their priorities and secondly, what kind of advice would you offer to a first year student entering the University in light of this?

Harrington: Well I don't think I can do that — things are so highly specialized. Personally, however, I can't think of anything better than a sound liberal arts education. But as for the question of the University being responsible for graduating students, that would be pretty hard. Economic changes occur so rapidly, it is very hard for a University to keep up with these changes. Remember, to set up new programs takes money, and we're competing against the whole of North America for staff and facilities. There's more than goodwill involved here.

Daily: But the University has gotten involved in deciding what courses will be offered



C.F. Harrington

through its budget mechanisms. Last year's enrolment figures indicated that while Arts and Education Faculties were shrinking, the Faculties of Management, Religious Studies and Music all increased in size, as much as 15 per cent. In an interview with Vice-principal (Academic) Eigil Pedersen earlier this year it was explained that although the five year "rolling" budget system of the University appears to restrict changes in faculty size, it merely retards the effects, and could in fact allow this to happen or does it have a duty to keep some "less popular" faculties in existence?

Harrington: Well I don't know too much about all that, and I think you would be better off talking to Vice-principal Pedersen, or perhaps Mr. McColl (Vice-principal—Finance). But personally, I think the University and its facilities should serve the needs of the community — if any boy or girl wants to come into a faculty, that person should be able to. I don't think there is ever a determined decision to run a faculty down. I can't see a faculty actually being closed.

Daily: In the same interview, Pedersen explained how the budget released funds to be assigned to encourage and institute certain "academic priorities," which are established upon the suggestion of the community. It is interesting to note that the decision to assign funding to these priorities rests ultimately with the Budget Planning Group, a committee of the Board of Governors. The Governors are largely non-academics, mainly businessmen. This pattern of involving business with education in a very big way — selling the University — has emerged many times — the most recent manifestations are the Centre for the Study of Regulated Industry and your own McGill Development Program. It seems unlikely that a University that is run in such a

large part by the representatives of industry, would produce students whose education would not conform to the needs of industry.

Harrington: Well I think you have to first consider that most of those men — the members of the Board of Governors — went to University themselves at one time. Having members of the business community is good for the University in its relations with the provincial government, the real source of a lot of our funding. And there is nothing wrong with the financiality of the commercial activity.

Daily: I have some statistics with me that show 90 per cent of people in Canada don't go to universities and that a full 65 per cent don't finish high school for various reasons. It seems that education is not open to everyone, and is in fact reserved for something of an elite, the sons and daughters of business people and professionals, like university teachers. Do you feel this is a good situation?

Harrington: Some people don't like school, you must remember, and others are not suited for university. They go other ways, different directions. And today there are many grants, loans and scholarships around, so that anyone who is hungry and determined to get a university education can get one. No, they're more accessible now I think; elitism in education definitely doesn't pervade.

Daily: Along the lines of restricted education, there was the furor created last October when *Le Jour* produced documents showing McGill's worry about remaining a viable Anglophone institution in the province if it continued to admit large numbers of Francophone students. The Francophone quotas suggestion brings to light the fact that while four-fifths of the province is Francophone, only two-thirds of its university population is French-speaking. It's obvious McGill is

part of the reason for this inequality. Should the University attempt to do anything constructive about it?

Harrington: McGill, I believe, already has 20 per cent Francophone makeup and we also run the French summer school. I think McGill has a special duty to provide a bridge between the two cultures in Quebec, to be a meeting ground of these. I'm personally bilingual and I think the problems have arisen because a lot of Anglophones have deliberately tried to antagonise the situation.

Daily: It's perhaps nice to see the University as a "meeting ground" but the reality of the situation is reflected by the statistics. After all, all universities, McGill included, receive most of their funding from the taxpayers of the province, the vast majority of whom are Francophones deprived of equal educational opportunities. Can they be expected to tolerate this exclusion?

Harrington: Well, the Francophone institutions have been catching up. There is such a thing as a *rattrapage*, where French education has been able to pick up considerably. Education in the province before the sixties was largely through classical colleges, headed by learned Jesuits.

The economy of course has slowed *rattrapage* down, but we all have to suffer the consequences of cutbacks, McGill included. The competition for government funding has become increasingly tight. We are taking the cuts in proportion, in our fair share.

Daily: It seems that maintaining cuts in proportion would not produce any significant change in the overall picture. I'd like to ask your opinion on the morality of universities doing weapons research, such as McGill was involved in during the Vietnam War.

Harrington: In general I think it's a good thing, since there are many side effects of this kind of research which are positive. I see no particular moral objection to it within bounds. I was involved with the Canadian Forces myself during the War. I think this kind of work enables many professors to do other research, with peacetime uses. I have no moral scruples on this — it's life, that's all. And I don't know how much has been done at McGill.

Daily: The Daily has received documents from the World Council of Churches and the Anglican Church of Canada which explain that, at a stockholders' meeting of one of your companies, Church representatives attempted to have the meeting hear statements by them against your company's involvement with white supremacist governments in southern Africa. They were treated

quite hostilely, although they are recognized the world over as a respectable organization. Can you comment on this?

Harrington: Well, first, my company has no offices or dealings in South Africa. But I'm a member of the Anglican Church and they're aware of my views. I think they're going too far in this business. Why, they're getting involved in international affairs.

Daily: But don't you think corporations that support these regimes are involved in international affairs?

Harrington: I think this sort of thing is up to the government of Canada — if they don't do what you want, you can get rid of them.

Daily: You mean if the Canadian government was to tell companies to stop lending money and investing in, say, racist South Africa, these corporations would comply?

Harrington: I don't really know if this is the business of the government — I mean you can't keep companies supporting moral codes.

Daily: According to the Church's report, "Canadian Banks must accept fully the moral and ethical as well as the financial implications of their responsibilities in these countries." What do you think?

Harrington: If companies didn't invest in developing countries, then the situation would get worse. By involving themselves in these countries, they improve living standards. To blame corporations for these countries' problems is like comparing apples and oranges. I mean, half a loaf is better than no loaf at all. You must understand that what looks like starvation to us, might not be starvation at all.

Daily: In conclusion, it seems that universities are largely tied with the interests of the people who hold the key positions in its governing bodies — like yourself for example — who are also members of the boards of large corporations. Don't you think that this must, in some way, detract from the university's perceived status in society as a neutral, somehow independent body, where those learning can see all sides of the coin?

Harrington: That's a very theoretical question. As far as business, or the corporate jungle being able to control the university, I doubt it. The concept that all business people are cruel is just wrong. And if you want independence, go back to the monasteries. I mean, someone has to run the boat. I believe there are sufficient checks and balances between the Senate and Board of Governors that these things aren't happening. Money is spent only after long and careful study where the two hammer out a compromise...

The laws which the companies respect

1950 - Suppression Communism Act

"Communism" was re-defined to include any doctrine or scheme which aims at bringing about any political, industrial, social, or economic change within South Africa by the promotion of disturbance or disorder, or which aims at the encouragement of feelings of hostility between black and white, the consequences of which are calculated to further the achievement of doctrines of schemes such as those mentioned. Persons deemed by the Minister promoting such aims or those found guilty of contravening the Act, could be banned [prohibited from holding public office or belonging to specified organizations, from attending gatherings or from leaving defined areas]. Such persons who are not South African citizens can be deported. Organizations, publications, and gatherings, could be prohibited if these were thought to further the aims of communism.

1952-1953 Proclamations R276 and R198 respectively

Any person who, without permission, holds, presides at, or addresses any meeting in an African rural area at which more than 10 Africans are present, is guilty of an offence [R600 or 3 years max] — certain gatherings, religious services, weddings, sports meetings etc., are excluded.

1953 - Criminal Law Amendment Act

Increased maximum penalties for persons convicted of offences committed by way of protest against a law. Rendered an offence to advise, encourage, or incite anyone to commit an offence by way of protest against a law; or to solicit or accept financial or other assistance for organized protests or resistance against the laws of the country. Convicted persons who are not South African citizens may be deported.

1953 - Native Labour [Settlement of Disputes] Act

The term 'employee' was re-defined to exclude all Africans. The Act prevented registered trade unions from having African members; and prohibited strikes by African employees.

1956 - Industrial Conciliation Act

No further 'mixed' trade unions may be registered; and any mixed unions which continued to exist must create separate branches for white and non-white members and hold separate meetings. Provision was made for "job reservation" to safeguard the position of white workers, and to protect coloured workers against African competition.

1959 - Revised Native Labour Regulation

It became necessary for all African women in towns to obtain written proof of their authority to be there in order to safeguard themselves against arrest.

1963 - General Law Amendment Act

Persons convicted of certain offences of a political nature may be held in continued detention after the completion of their prison sentences should the Minister consider that they are likely, if released, to further the achievement of any of the statutory objects of communism. The 90-day arrest system was introduced, empowering commissioned police officers to arrest without warrant and detain for up to 90 days on any particular occasion persons suspected of committing, intending to commit, or having information about specified types of political offences. On the expiration of 90 days such persons could immediately be re-arrested, and this process could be repeated [this would be in operation for a period not exceeding 12 months. It was in force from 1 May 1963 to 11 January 1965, but may be invoked again should the Government so decide].

1965 - Police Amendment Act

Empowered any policeman, at any place within a mile of the border between the Republic and another state, to search without warrant any person, premises, vehicle, aircraft or receptacle of any nature, and to seize anything found.

1968 - Prohibition of Political Interference Act

It was rendered illegal for anyone:

- to belong to a racially-mixed political party;
- to assist a political party that had members drawn from a population group other than his own, or to assist a candidate of another population group standing for election to statutory governing body;
- to address any meeting to further the interests of a political party or a candidate for election to a governing body if all or the greater majority of those present belonged to a population group other than his own.
- to receive any money from outside the Republic, or cause such money to be brought in, if it might be used to further the interest of a political party or a candidate for election, or to combat any aim or principle of a political party.

The Church on South Opposing apartheid

by Charlie Clark

Every so often, when the gathered corporate kingpins of Canada harken to the tapping of the boardroom gavel, they stare rather quizzically at the clergyman across the table who has needed his name onto their agenda.

He has come to Alcan, or perhaps the Bank of Montreal to talk about why the corporations persist in investing in South Africa and Rhodesia, where their funds are gratefully put to work enslaving a black population in the interests of a white minority. Not a subject that the businessmen are anxious to make time for.

"We start out relatively warm in a kind of roundtable discussion," explains the Reverend Lawrence Scyner of the Anglican Church of Canada, Diocese of Montreal. "Then, there's always a lot of pussyfooting around before we get down to business."

Scyner, who has headed his churches' public unit on Social Responsibility for over two years, has paid many a visit to executives at places like Falconbridge (the notorious Canadian mining multinational) or the Aluminum Company of Canada, where, often accompanied by a South African black activist, he presents some simple facts about South Africa's apartheid and asks the companies to reconsider the low wages paid to black workers, the lack of benefits or advancement opportunity and management's failure to recognize the black trade unions.

"The black unions have no power in South Africa," Scyner says, "which is one of the reasons why they live below the poverty level and do without all the luxuries that we think of as necessities."

Job reservation is the privilege of the South African government which sets things up so that no black can

supervise over a white thereby creating a framework in which the multi-nationals can operate with masses of guaranteed cheap labour.

While they claim to be socially responsible, the corporations insist that defying legalized racism in South Africa would violate the UN's resolution against "intervention in the political affairs of other countries."

The corporations also argue that investment in apartheid must be okay if the Canadian government hasn't expressly prohibited it.

"They tell us quite politely to go and talk with the government which in turn sends us back to the corporations," Scyner chuckles. The champions of free enterprise at work.

"Besides," the corporate heads will insist, "foreign investment helps the economy to develop and acts as a liberalizing force." This assertion rests on the assumption that apartheid and economic growth are conflicting forces and that the built-in racism will sooner or later lose the capacity to cope with a burgeoning economy.

The few black South Africans who hold positions of power, however, say that they'd prefer it if the multinational corporations wouldn't make those kinds of decisions for them. "We prefer to suffer in the short run without their investments. The boycott should continue so that we can be aware of the world's support for us," quotes Scyner. He adds that because of press censorship, a drop in sales is the only tool the black South Africans can use to gauge the situation. The companies do have a lever against the government, but they are just not willing to use it.

"The only really moral thing for the corporations to do is to pull out completely," Scyner

continues. "But since this is not a reality, we ask that they invest no further and that they pull out of the white areas and invest in the black homelands."

The government of South Africa encourages foreign investment in the areas right near the bantustans (black homelands) so as to best exploit the cheap labour while maintaining the economic base in the hands of the whites.

"Alcan at least will talk with us, but Falconbridge is the worst," Scyner comments. "They pay royalties to the governments of South Africa and Rhodesia so that they can rape the countries of their natural resources under the principle that blacks just shouldn't benefit in life in the way whites do."

Scyner's group, in affiliation with the multi-denominational World Council of Churches, also puts pressure on the Canadian government to pull out its trade representatives from South Africa and to remove the preferential tariff rates.

"Even though Canada condemns apartheid diplomatically, trade still goes on because South Africa is in the commonwealth," he explains. "It's like our foreign policy says one thing and our trade says another." He recounts the recent success of his group in getting Air Canada to stop advertising for tourists to South Africa.

More recently, Scyner has been showing the film *Last Grave at Dimbaza* which was made underground in South Africa and which paints a gruesomely accurate portrayal of the police state, the economic structure of apartheid and the hideous living conditions of the system's victims.

Interspersed with innocently-obtained footage of scout bands marching and white tradesmen at a cattle auction, are jolting shots of the housing and health conditions of the Bantustans where the black men are kept separated from their families for the better part of the year. Also included are interviews with black house servants and shots of worksites such as the garbage service in which black workers carrying trash-cans must chase after a truck driven by a white supervisor who doesn't stop until the day's work is done.

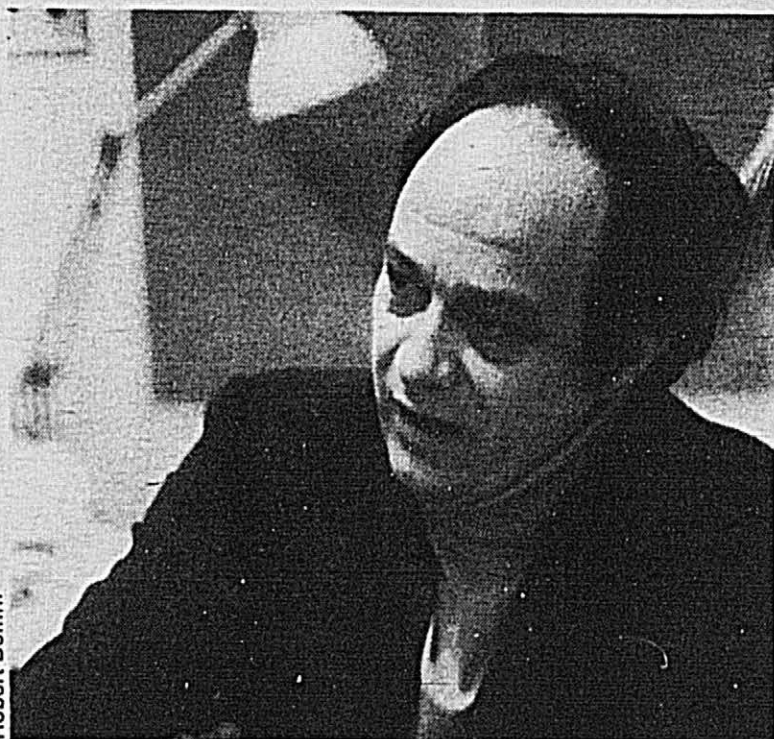
The film is shown mostly to members of the congregation whom Scyner says are usually quite shocked since few had realized that it could be that bad. Do the corporations see it? "You're lucky if they give you ten minutes of their time," he laughs.

But most church-going folks really want only to stick to



Africa from Canada

Robert Bellini



"...I feel violence with guns is only one kind of violence. A more sophisticated kind is what is practised by the South African and Rhodesian governments which often goes unrecognized."

religion. "They're the middle-class, the sort of yes-men of the corporations," he says. But the few who do show concern have made the churches into an active force of opposition to South Africa. Some have journeyed to the country and made contact with local church-groups, black activists and sympathetic whites.

"We went to South Africa as tourists but had to split up so that the secret police wouldn't get suspicious," Scyner explained. "I like to borrow from the Bible, 'whenever two or more are gathered, the South African police will be there.' Under the Suppression of Communism Laws, non-natives in South Africa can be deported for speaking out against the government or for aiding dissident groups. And many prominent church-people have been."

The inevitable question then arises; what can a liberal church activist say about the use of violence to effect change? "That's a hell of a question," grimaces Scyner, reacting not to the bluntness of his interviewer but to the sleepless nights that the dilemma has put him through.

"We cannot support violence to overthrow a government but we will support the liberation movements (only in Rhodesia, since none have surfaced in South Africa) with food and clothing. It's a touchy area, but I feel that violence with guns is only one kind of violence. A more sophisticated kind is what is practised by the South African and Rhodesian governments which often goes unrecognized."

"We don't want violence but we think it may be necessary to alleviate suffering."

The public unit on social responsibility of the Anglican Church does activist work in the areas of Canada's nuclear policies, Canada and the Third World and Canadian northern development. At James Bay, and the north in general, where 80 per cent of the Eskimos are Anglican, the Church acts as a mediator between the government and the natives in order to insure that natives' interests are truly protected. Why then the concentrated effort towards South Africa?

"South Africa is the obvious target since it avowedly bases its policies on a theology and so-called Christian principles," Scyner explains. "There are other totalitarian governments, say like behind the iron curtain, but they are based on a different set of values, not Christianity."

Scyner currently enrolled in a course at McGill for his own stimulation is a clergyman who believes that Christianity involves public behaviour as well as private. "I can't divorce my faith from my behaviour and I think it is the task of a Christian to build a more humane society."

But instilling the same way of thinking in an entire congregation is a whole other question. "South Africa is far enough away so that people can put it in perspective," Scyner relates. "We have supported Chavez and the farmworkers but the congregation has a wide breadth of opinion on that."

"Once you get closer to Montreal, such as the Pratt and Whitney strike," he concludes, "it gets even more difficult. I'd like to see the church serve as a mediator but like everyone else, we can make mistakes."

And the notorious McGill connection

Let's have a look at McGill's men in action.

The following report of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of the Bank of Montreal was supplied to the Daily by Lawrence Scyner of the Taskforce on the Churches and Corporate Responsibility. The report was prepared by members of that group.

The Bank of Montreal stockholders meeting was one of several the Taskforce attended, and there the reaction to the Taskforce was fairly typical, if perhaps a little more hostile than their reception at other banks.

This particular report is of special interest to McGill because of the participation of Mr. Conrad Harrington, McGill's new Chancellor and Mr. Arnold Hart, a former member of the Board of Governors.



C.F. Harrington



G. Arnold Hart

The report of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of the Bank of Montreal, December 8, 1975, re: Request to stop loans to the South African Government and its subsidiary agencies.

The meeting started at 11 am. At 12:20 pm the formal business of the annual meeting was concluded and questions were invited. Since the meeting was open to guests and personnel, Mr. Arnold Hart, the Chairman made it clear that only shareholders would have the right to speak and only on subjects related to the business of the meeting.

The first questioner gave his name but was not requested to identify himself as a shareholder. He asked that tellers should be able to charge for filling out deposit slips for clients unable to or unwilling to do so themselves. He then elaborated on the remarks made earlier by Mr. F. McNeil, Deputy Chairman and Chief Executive Officer that criminal activity had markedly increased and the public should voice its protest against lenient parole procedures. In this context the questioner stated that the sooner we bring capital punishment back the better.

The Chairman thanked him for his contribution, explained that tellers' assistance with deposit slips was good PR. Regarding capital punishment, Mr. Hart replied, "I am sure that a lot here would agree with you, Mr. Ellis."

After another question... Tony Clarke (representative of Canadian Catholic Conference) went to the microphone...and proceeded to

give our prepared statement.

After one minute he was interrupted by the Chairman who informed Clarke about the importance the bank attaches to its client-banker confidentiality.

Clarke explained that we were not here to jeopardize this confidentiality but that we had a more fundamental question to raise. He pointed out that an arrangement had been made for the Churches to present a statement at the meeting. After a lively exchange about the nature of this arrangement, Clarke attempted to proceed with the statement.

Hart interrupted him again and asked "Are you a shareholder?" Clarke answered in the affirmative and proceeded. Hart interrupted again with "What is the question?" Clarke assured him that we had a question but that this would be preceded by a few remarks for background to our question. He went on with the presentation.

As he reached the second paragraph: "Our concern relates to South Africa and the loans this bank has made to the Government of South Africa..." another interruption occurred. This time from Mr. Conrad Harrington, Chairman of the Royal Trust Co., whose right to intervene was at once recognized by the Chairman. Mr. Harrington expressed himself forcefully. He objected to "these people" bringing this issue to this meeting. He felt that

this was a highly politicized issue that should be addressed to management not to the shareholders, he felt that the issue (which nobody had had a chance to hear as yet) would infringe upon the "competence of the bank" and that banks can't interfere with political issues.

The Chairman agreed and told Clarke that he was "out of order" and he would not entertain questions of a political nature.

Mr. Hart then took four or five minutes as Chairman to explain to the shareholders the position of the Bank of Montreal. He informed the meeting that Mr. McNeil had met with Church and YWCA representatives, that the Board had considered the issue of bank loans twice, that they had unanimously agreed that management had made the correct decision in continuing with present loan policies. He referred to a 1973 letter from the United Church in regard to bank loans to the South African Government.

This letter, however, had stated specifically that the issue (of loans to the Government of South Africa) was not at the time associated to official United Church policy.

Hart therefore, felt that he could disregard the '73 letter. (Hart made no reference however to the fact that the United Church had meanwhile officially associated itself with the request to stop bank loans to the Government of South Africa as evidenced by their signature to the joint bank loan statement and the presence of official representatives of the UCC at the annual meeting.)

Hart concluded his prepared statement by saying "parliamentary law is a must," only if the Canadian Government changes its policy will the Bank of Montreal comply.

Anthony then accused the Chairman of breaking the agreement with the Churches that they would be permitted to speak. He went on to question the propriety of the Chairman having ruled a certain subject out of order while taking approximately five minutes to speak to this very subject himself.

The Chairman replied to the amusement of the shareholders that a chairman very rarely rules himself out of order. He asked Anthony whether he was a shareholder; after answering in the affirmative, Anthony asked on what grounds had Dr. Clarke been ruled out of order. Hart reiterated that the issue was political. A confrontation ensued.

Redmen lose to streaking Stingers

by Keir Cutler

Ron Puskarich scored 33 points last Friday night to lead Concordia to a 96-90 victory over McGill. It was the Redmen's fourth consecutive loss to the Stingers and their last opportunity to spoil Concordia's perfect season.

In McGill's last meeting with Concordia, the Redmen had held Puskarich to just 19 points and that game had gone into double overtime. However, this time around, the league's leading scorer could not be

stopped. Puskarich shot 65% from the floor and was the decisive factor in the game.

Letdown

Coach Staples blamed an overall letdown on defence for Puskarich's outburst and the loss to the Stingers. "We couldn't sustain our intensity on defence and that cost us the game. We can't allow anyone to score 96 points on us and expect to win," said Staples.

The Redmen only threatened twice in the game, both opportunities coming in the

first half. After falling behind 21-14 early in the opening twenty minutes, McGill got hot. Led by the Rhode Island Redmen, Larry Gibson, Paul Legare, and Jim Gallogly, McGill battled back to take the lead 25-23. However, Concordia's Coach, Doug Daigneault quickly went to his full court press and in the space of thirty seconds, Puskarich had scored twice, putting the Stingers back ahead.

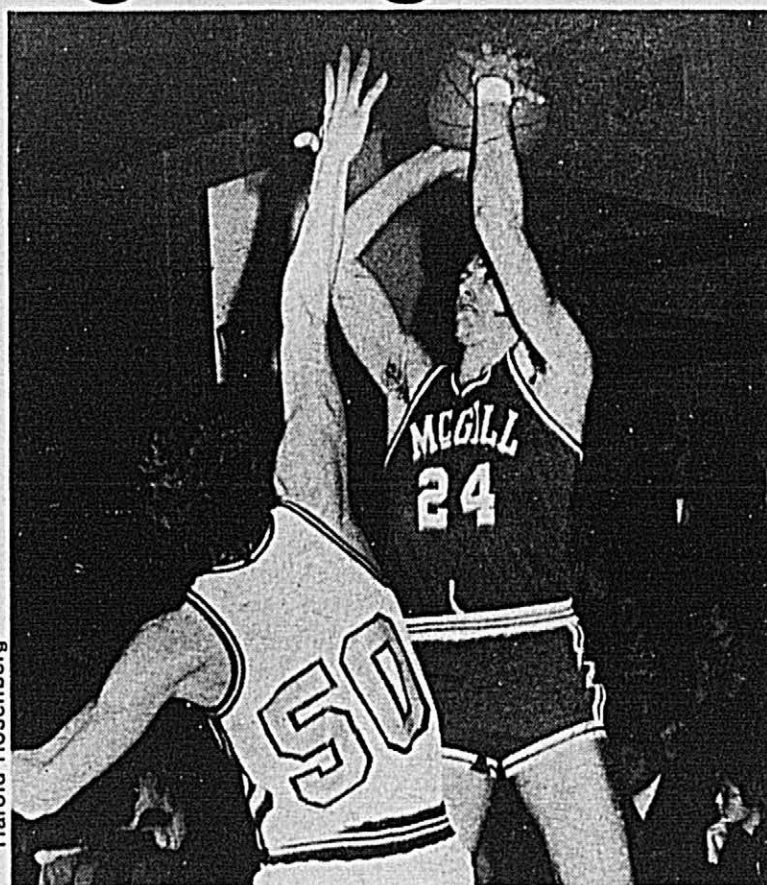
McGill never regained the lead but in the closing minutes of the first half the Redmen managed to tie Concordia 41-41 on a fine solo effort by Legare. Once again the Stingers came right back with a basket by John Dore and Concordia never looked back.

Narrowed gap

The second half was all Concordia, with the Stingers building a fourteen point lead on some sloppy play by McGill. Only a full court press by the Redmen late in the game could narrow the gap to six and make the final score respectable.

Individually, Larry Gibson led McGill with 31 points, followed by Jim Gallogly, the team's leading scorer, who had 28 in the losing effort.

Needless to say Coach Staples didn't see many redeeming factors in the Redmen's loss. "We've had several losses since Christmas and I've



McGill's Larry Gibson strikes for two.

been trying to build back the team's confidence," commented Staples, "but tonight's game sure didn't help any."

However, David "If it goes by your chin it's sure to go in" Kassie, the team's "handsome" guard felt he was much better looking this game. Jerry

Ostroff, the Redmen's center, didn't concur.

The Redmen's next game is at home against Bishop's tomorrow at 8:00. This one should be just what the doctor ordered. The Galters are in last place and have just one win this season.

HAVE IT YOUR WAY!

Charles Darwin Ski Expedition

\$6.00

You get transportation to and from Mont Bromont, night ski pass, entertainment (live band & continuous music) after skiing.

\$4.00

You get all except ski pass

The above tickets must be bought before Feb 5 by 5:00 pm

at

W 2-4 Stewart or Union Box Office. Buses leave from McGill Student's Union, 3480 McTavish at 4:30 pm on Feb 6, and return approximately 1:00 am Feb 7.

Don't forget the movie, Fantastic Voyage, tomorrow night, Feb 3, 8:00 pm, Stewart S 1-4, only 50 cents.

CIRCLE K

Service

TO THE

COMMUNITY

& CAMPUS

MEETING: Wed., Feb. 4th — 4:30 pm., Rm. 233 Currie Gym, 475 Pine W.
FREE REFRESHMENTS—FILM
Info: Terry Steinberg, 288-8574

McGill sweeps meet

by Sherwin Wong

The combined McGill Redmen and Super Squaw swim teams bussed to Ottawa last Friday for a double dual meet against teams from Université de Laval and the U. of Ottawa. McGill demolished Laval by a score of 127-77; and sunk Ottawa, 133-74.

Out of the 24 events that were held, McGill placed first fourteen times and second seven times.

Double winners were Anne Summers and Chris Welch, while single winners were Don Macfayden, George Bovell, Jim Griffin, Peg Delaney, Vango Smith, and Carla Young. In the relay races, McGill captured all four events—the women's 400 Medley Relay in 4.39.9 seconds, the men's 400 Medley Relay in 4.04.1, the women's 400 Free Relay in 4.10.8, and the men's 400 Free Relay in 3.29.4.

Better and worse

According to Anne Summers, who finished first in the 50 Free in 26.2 and the 100 Free in 0.58.2, her performance was "not too bad," she said. "It could have been better and it

could have been worse."

And for Chris Welch, winner in the 100 and 200 Freestyles, it was a bad outing.

"My times were pretty slow," he said. "I know my times were the fastest in the races but still, they're way too slow for me."

"I was expecting to go under 50 sec. consistently in the 100 Free—maybe around 48 or 49. But even in a meet such as this, I can't even go under 50. Of course I haven't had any competition yet. These meets aren't even meets—they're so small. There's no psych involved."

Coach pleased

Even though Welch claims he did poorly, the same cannot be said for the rest of the Redmen. Redmen coach, Peter Merrill, was very pleased at the outcome of the Ottawa meet.

"I didn't anticipate to walk away with it so easily," he said. "It was a lot better than I expected. I also found out a bit about the swimmers as well, I found out who has to work harder and who's on the training program."

"Guys like Phil Wilson, Jim DiDonato, and Hing Yap—these guys are the real workers. They might not be blessed with quite the ability that some other people might have but they're working and coming along."

Super Squaw coach, Gerry Dubrule, said her girls' times were very well off even though they placed first and second in several of the events. She offers an explanation for this.

"At this point they're all trying to get under the standards so as to make the Canadian championships," said Dubrule. "Everyone was trying but maybe they tried a bit too hard."

Making the trip for the Redmen were two new rookies, Barney Whitesman, and Ken Hutchins. The latter is a native of Chicago, Illinois.

Next swim meet for the teams will be this coming Saturday afternoon at 2 pm up at the Currie pool against Queen's University.

Prof. David Barkin

—editorial board: The Review of Radical Political Economics

—editor of THIRD WORLD ALTERNATIVE SERIES

—author of THE ECONOMIC CRISIS OF IMPERIALISM

—speaking on:

'RADICAL ECONOMICS'

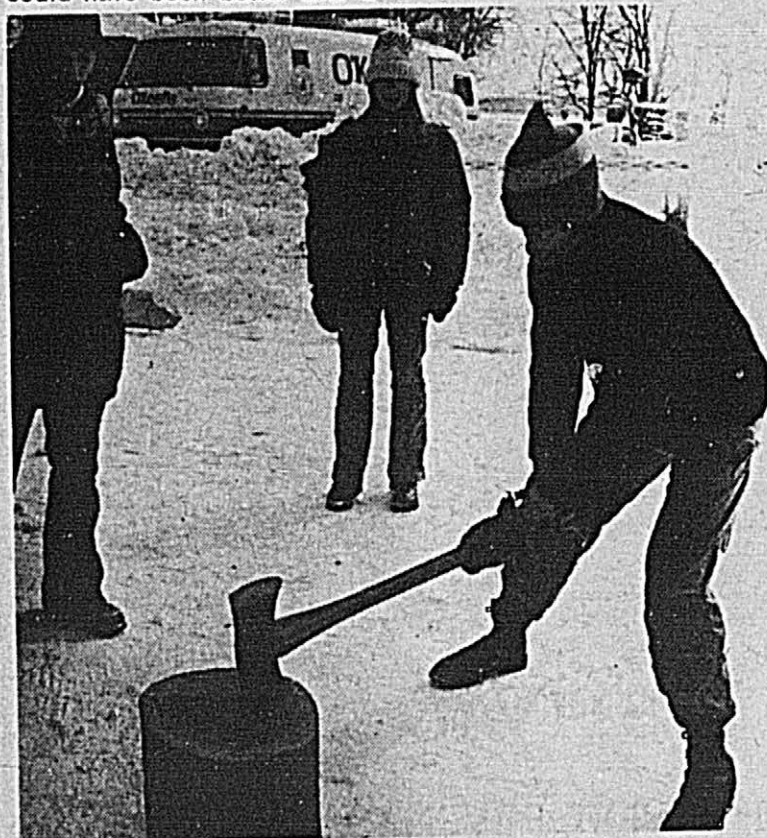
will appear Wednesday, 4 Feb.

—at the Charles Martin Theatre
—McIntyre Medical Bldg.

—25 cents McGill students
\$1.00 non-McGill students

—sponsored by

The McGill Debating Union



Nancy Bazilchuk

Mac axers meet

by Nancy Bazilchuk

The Annual Woodsmen's Competition took place this past Saturday at the Macdonald College Campus in Ste. Anne de Bellevue.

The idea for the competition comes from the days before loggers used machines, and offered such strange events as a log run, a pulp throw, "twitching and felling," and an axe throw.

Far from being obscene postures these events emphasize speed and accuracy in chopping and moving logs. "Twitching and felling" in-

volves chopping down a tree and having it fall as close to a mark as possible. The "twitching" comes in when four men attempt to drag the log 20 feet to the finish line. "Pulp throwing" is heaving small logs from one pin to another set about 15 feet apart—like playing horseshoes with trees.

Woodsmen came from as far south as Rutgers in New Jersey and as far west as Lakehead College in Thunder Bay, Ontario. Representing McGill were the "Mac Woodsmen" from the Macdonald College and the McGill Outing Club.

EAST-WEST CULTURAL EXCHANGE CENTER presents

吉阿弥

ZEAMI

an excellent Noh film in color
(English, 60 minutes)

at Martin Theater
McIntyre Medical Sciences Bldg.
3655 Drummond St. (above McGregor)

February 3 [Tuesday]

6:00, 7:30, 9:00

\$1.00 for students

\$2.00 for public

INFORMATION: 937-0468



BEFORE SELECTING A TRAINING CENTRE:

- Shop Around
- Compare Different Institutes
- Get All the Facts
- Do Not Register on your First Visit
- Make Your Decision and Enroll at a Later Date

AN EDUCATION SERVICE OF
CONTROL DATA

CONTROL DATA
"MANUFACTURER OF SOME OF THE WORLD'S MOST POWERFUL COMPUTERS"
OFFER OVER 400 DIFFERENT COURSES (all in the computer field) THROUGH THEIR EDUCATIONAL DIVISION C.D.I. INCLUDING:
KEYPUNCH, OPERATORS, PROGRAMMING, MAINTENANCE



- WE OFFER
- INTENSIVE PRACTICAL TRAINING (within One Academic yr.)
 - "HANDS-ON" INSTRUCTION
 - COMPLETE COMPUTER SYSTEM (FOR STUDENT USE ONLY)
 - RECOGNIZED DIPLOMA UPON GRADUATION
 - FULL TIME STUDENTS PLACEMENT SERVICE
 - MORNING, AFTERNOON OR EVENING CLASSES
 - STUDENT LOANS

COMPUTER

DATA

CONTROL

TRAINING

FOR CAREER-PLANNING BROCHURES

Call, write or visit

CONTROL DATA INSTITUTE

2020 UNIVERSITY ST., 16th Floor
MONTREAL, QUEBEC

284-8484

"WE BUILD COMPUTERS... WE'RE ALSO INVOLVED IN BUILDING CAREERS"

An INFORMATION SEMINAR

pertaining to these courses
will be held (without cost or obligation)

Tonight, Feb 2nd, 8:00 PM

Sat. morn., Feb 7th, 10:30 AM

• FILMS • PRESENTATION • APTITUDE TESTING

Keypunch "Information session"
Tues. Feb. 3rd 7:30 PM.

NEXT COURSE
STARTS

FEB. 23

PERMIT NO
749747



TYPING

EXPERT typing on Executive Electric. Call Theresa 9 to 5 at 392-8902; evenings and weekends at 288-5496. Multilingual.

FOUND

One pure black, one long hair black & white cat in front of Old Chemistry Bldg. Please call 861-3288, after 6 pm.

These ads may be placed in the advertising office at the University Centre from 9 am. to 5 pm. Ads received by 10 o'clock appear the following day. Rates: 3 consecutive insertions — \$3.00 maximum 20 words. 15 cents per extra word.

HOUSING

SUBLET 2½ at corner of Prince Arthur & University—perfect for couple or single—available soon—phone 849-5823.

SABBATICAL EXCHANGE — 3-bedroom, 2-bathroom, fully furnished penthouse. Roof garden overlooking Hebrew University, JERUSALEM, ISRAEL, for rent or exchange for Montreal accommodation. Possible exchange cars. April-October, 1976 inclusive. Apply Gale 392-4652 [9-5] or 849-4931 [home].

Efficient light MOVING. Reasonable rates. 843-8138.

MISCELLANEOUS

MSEA presents an amateur BARTENDING course. 15 hours, Feb. 4, 6, 11, 13. Cost: \$30.00. For info phone 844-0058 and leave message.

Daughters of Soso & Maxi Black & white 8-week-old kittens. Marie 849-4071 or 392-8268.

Prof. David Barkin, first speaker in the contemporary Radical Thought series; Wednesday, Feb. 4, Charles Martin Theatre, McIntyre Medical Bldg.

LOST

GOLD CHAIN BRACELET Wednesday evening Jan. 28 somewhere between Bronfman 057 and McConnell 4th floor. Reward. 843-4841 after 6.

SR-50 CALCULATOR on Mon., Jan. 26, 11:00 am., McConnell Eng. Bldg. [2nd floor near elevators or stairwells]. Would the finder please call Gordie at 737-7091.

WANTED

Big brother for young Italian boy having problems in school who wishes to enrich his English. Call Joyce Hopkins, 937-8511, local 401, or contact Community McGill, Union 411.

PERSONAL

Problem? Feel you need to rap with a rabbi? Call Israel Hausman 341-3580.

STEPHEN SILVER: PLEASE GET IN TOUCH WITH DAILY ADVERTISING OFFICE RE: DARWIN FESTIVAL BEFORE YOUR NEXT AD IS TO GO IN!



Did you check your ads today?

George C. McDonald Lecturer CLIFFORD GEERTZ Informal Seminars on Cultural Anthropology

MONDAY, FEB 2, 4-6
LEACOCK 821

THURSDAY, FEB 5, 4-6
LEACOCK 738

INFORMAL LUNCH DISCUSSIONS
TUESDAY, FEB 3 AND FRIDAY, FEB 6
12-2, LEACOCK 738

ART AS A CULTURAL SYSTEM
WEDNESDAY, FEB 4, 8 PM.
LEACOCK 820

FLYING TO EUROPE THIS SUMMER?

Hoping to provide you with cheap rates, we would like you to answer the following questionnaire & return it to the designated areas on Tuesday, Feb 3, 11-2.

I'll be going to Europe

in ☐ May for ☐ 3 months

☐ June ☐ 2 months

☐ July ☐ 45 days

☐ Aug ☐ 1 month

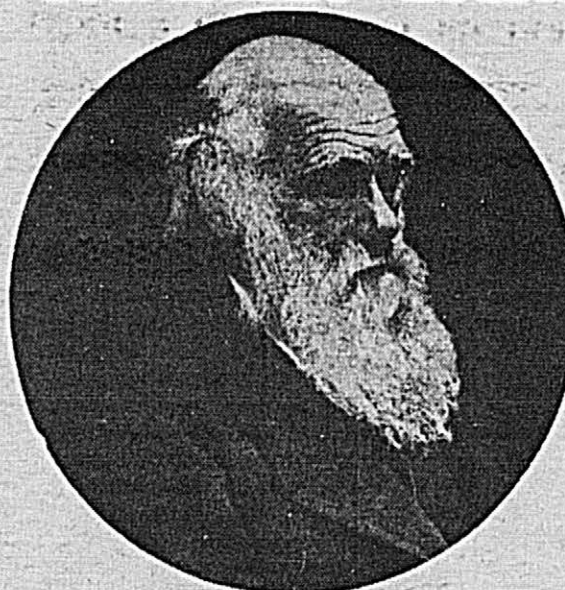
Please return this questionnaire to

- Eng. Bldg. (front entrance lobby)
- Union Bldg. (front lobby)
- Management Bldg. (front lobby)
- Biology Bldg. (front lobby on McGregor)

For further info please call George or Pat at 392-8930 Thurs., Feb. 5, 12-2.

THE MCGILL BIOLOGY STUDENTS
UNION PRESENTS:

THE CHARLES DARWIN



FESTIVAL

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

Tuesday, February 3

8:00 pm

MOVIE: FANTASTIC VOYAGE

Stewart Biology
Building Rm S 1/4

Wednesday, February 4

12:00 noon-1:00 pm

ALGAE EATING CONTEST

Student Union
3480 McTavish
Room 124

Friday, February 6

4:30 pm

DARWIN SKI EXPEDITION
AT BROMONT

Student Union
3480 McTavish